

the men and women of the Armed Forces to engage and defeat terrorists, and which will require both military and civilian personnel to protect the Nation from further attack; and

Whereas it is imperative that the Nation support the Armed Forces and civilian personnel in such an effort: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes and commends the efforts of State and local governments, and community, religious, and charitable organizations to support the Armed Forces engaged in Operation Enduring Freedom, as well as civilian personnel who are also engaged in the war on terrorism;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to further support the Armed Forces and civilian personnel through a united effort to be known as Operation Enduring Support;

(3) encourages the people of the United States, as part of Operation Enduring Support—

(A) to support the families of Armed Forces personnel;

(B) to stage patriotic send-off and welcome-home rallies and parades; and

(C) to volunteer and contribute financial assistance to the Red Cross, the United Way, and other such organizations.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FORBES

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FORBES:

Page 3, strike lines 1 through 3 and insert the following:

(C) to volunteer and contribute financial assistance to volunteer and charitable organizations.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 284.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### WILLIAM L. BEATTY FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3093) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 501 Bell Street in Alton, Illinois, as the "William L. Beatty Federal Building and United States Courthouse," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not intend

to object, and I ask the chairman of the subcommittee for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

H.R. 3093 designates the Federal Building and the United States Courthouse in Alton, Illinois as the William L. Beatty Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

William L. Beatty was born in Mendota, Illinois, in 1925. He grew up in east St. Louis and graduated from Central Catholic High School. He served in the United States Army's 394th Field Artillery Battalion in Europe during the Second World War.

After returning from the war, he attended Washington University for undergraduate studies, and graduated from St. Louis University Law School in 1950. Upon graduating from law school, he passed the Illinois and Missouri bar and entered a private law practice for 18 years, including serving as municipal attorney for Granite City, and as an Assistant State's Attorney.

Judge Beatty was elected Illinois State Circuit Judge in Madison County in 1968. He served on the State Circuit Court until 1979, when President Carter appointed him to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois.

While sitting on the bench, Judge Beatty was always known for crafting fair and creative sentences. He was eligible to retire from the bench in the 1992, but instead, continued to maintain a busy workload as a senior judge. Judge Beatty had a distinguished 50-year law career.

I want to commend and congratulate my colleague and the ranking member of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), for bringing this important legislation forward.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I thank the chairman of the subcommittee for his explanation of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3093 is a bill to designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse located at 501 Bell Street, Alton, Illinois, in honor of Judge William L. Beatty.

Judge Beatty was born in Mendota, Illinois, in 1925 into a working class family. As a child, he moved with his family to east St. Louis, Illinois, where he lived until 1952.

At the age of 10, he started his first job selling Liberty Magazines and the Saturday Evening Post, earning a penny for each magazine sold. This was one of many part-time and summer jobs that he would hold prior to obtaining his law degree.

In June of 1943, Judge Beatty graduated from Central Catholic High

School. Later that year, he was drafted in the Army and served his country in the 394th Field Artillery Battalion in Germany in 1944. He was discharged in 1945.

After the war, he attended Washington university as an undergraduate, and graduated from St. Louis University Law School in 1950.

After passing the Illinois and Missouri bar exams, he began private practice with George Moran, where they specialized in personal injury law. He also worked part-time as a city attorney in Granite City, Illinois.

In 1968, Judge Beatty was elected circuit judge in Madison County, Illinois, and served on the circuit bench from 1968 until 1979. He was appointed to the Federal bench by President Carter in 1979, and served the Southern District of Illinois until his death in July of this year.

Judge Beatty touched and influenced not only the lives of his colleagues and fellow attorneys, but also everyone who appeared in his courtroom. He was known for his integrity, honesty, and fairness, and his courtroom was known as a place where justice would be done.

In his personal life, he was a devoted husband and a loving father. I am privileged to have known Judge Beatty, and I am honored to sponsor this bill. It is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant whose career will be remembered for his fairness, consistency, and dedication, both to his job and to the area.

It is fitting and proper to honor the outstanding public service of Judge Beatty with this designation.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to chime in on the words of praise and accolades on the work of Judge Beatty, the work that he has done as a resident of Madison County. He did bring honor and integrity to the courts. It is a very difficult job, as we all know, and it takes a special person of high caliber to weigh law and pronounce justice.

He is well respected in the community, and I can think of no more honorable way to recognize his work than doing this. I want to thank my colleague for his efforts.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3093

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF WILLIAM L. BEATTY FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 501 Bell Street in

Alton, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the "William L. Beatty Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the William L. Beatty Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE CRASH OF AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT 587

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 272) expressing the sense of Congress regarding the crash of American Airlines Flight 587, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not intend to object, and I ask the chairman of the subcommittee for an explanation of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LATOURETTE. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 272 expresses the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the tragic crash of American Airlines Flight 587.

Specifically, the resolution before the body sends its heartfelt condolences to the families, friends, and loved ones of the victims of that crash; sends its sympathies to the people of both the Dominican Republic and the Dominican community of New York City; sends its sympathies to the people of the Rockaways; and lastly, commends the heroic action of the rescue workers, volunteers, and State and local officials who responded to that crash scene.

Mr. Speaker, New York City has certainly suffered greatly since September 11. I know everyone in this body was horrified on November 12 to see on our television screens the crash of American Airlines Flight 587.

But as one Member, I was heartened as I was watching television to see that the news was reporting that the sponsor of this resolution, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER), who represents this portion of New York City, was on the ground providing comfort

and consolation to those affected among his constituents in what was, at least in my mind, one of the quickest responses by a Member of Congress that I have had the honor of witnessing in 7 years.

I commend the gentleman for his foresight and wisdom in submitting this resolution.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, continuing to reserve the right to object, I thank the gentleman for his explanation and associate myself with his remarks.

At this time, we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to all of the families, both on the flight and to those on the ground, who lost loved ones in this terrible tragedy.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and I thank both of my colleagues for their kindness and the great support this body has shown for those of us in New York since September 11.

Monsignor Martin Geraghty is the pastor of St. Francis deSales Church, right down the block from where this horrible plane crash occurred.

When he spoke recently to E.J. Dionne of the Washington Post, he said, "You can deconstruct everything except suffering."

We here today on the floor of the House do not seek to make sense of this horrible incident that occurred, but we do seek to express our great condolences to the 265 souls who were on board that plane, and to those folks in Rockaway who have endured so very much.

Tomorrow there will be a funeral for the Concannons, a couple that lived on East 131st Street. Sadly, it is not the first of funerals we have had recently in reaction to horrible tragedies. St. Francis deSales Church lost about 30 members of its parish, and as many as 20 of them firefighters lost on September 11.

When this horrible accident occurred on November 12, it could not, in an odd way, have happened in a better place. If we are going to have a first responder emergency that relies on the heroism of the people in the community, Rockaway is the place we want to have it.

On November 12, just like on September 11, my neighbors, people in Rockaway, retired firefighters, off-duty firefighters, police officers, port authority policemen, EMTs, ran out of their homes.

I spoke to the head of Peninsula Hospital at the end of the day, that horrible day, and I asked, how many injuries did you have? He said, we had about 40 people come through our doors. I asked if they were firefighters. He said just about every one of them were, but only a few of them were on

duty. People came in in their tee shirts and jeans because they ran out of their houses to save their neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, this is a community that every day looks up to the heavens, sometimes in praise of God Almighty, but sometimes to look at the planes flying low overhead. I do not think anyone in our community will ever look at those planes overhead the same way. This has been an instance that has shaken us. As I have said before, it is almost as if it was an aftershock to an earthquake that happened on September 11.

But as horrible as the incident was, it once again reminded us in New York City and in our country of our common humanity. About as far away as one can possibly get from Belle Harbor, Queens, is the community in upper Manhattan in Washington Heights where many of the relatives of many of those flying on this plane lived.

I must confess, there is not a great deal that the people in the Dominican communities of Washington Heights have in common with the Irish, Italian, and Jewish community of Rockaway, but on November 12, we were reminded once again what is great about New York City and what is great about our country.

We come here with great hopes, with great aspirations, and we find them in New York City. When there are catastrophes like struck us on September 11 and November 12, we are reminded again what we have in common. What we have in common on this day is that families in Washington Heights and in Rockaway are going to sit down to dinner with an empty seat at the table. They are going to go to worship at Sunday mass or this Saturday at shul and they are going to mourn for those that have been lost in the last couple of months.

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We have a common bond in this country. It is that we are common in the humanity that we have. So all of us in Rockaway send our sincere condolences to those that lost their lives on this plane. We share with those families that are still mourning September 11, and we join in paying our great thanks to those Members of this House who have shown such great support to New York City.

This is a time of national mourning, but it is a time of particular mourning to those of us in New York City.

Mr. Speaker, I will include in the RECORD not only Mr. Dionne's editorial about the Rockaways but two that were written by Michael Daly of the Daily News which capture the essence of that great community.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 13, 2001]

UNSHAKABLE ROCKAWAY

(By E.J. Dionne, Jr.)

Our family has a love affair with a star-crossed little neighborhood at the edge of